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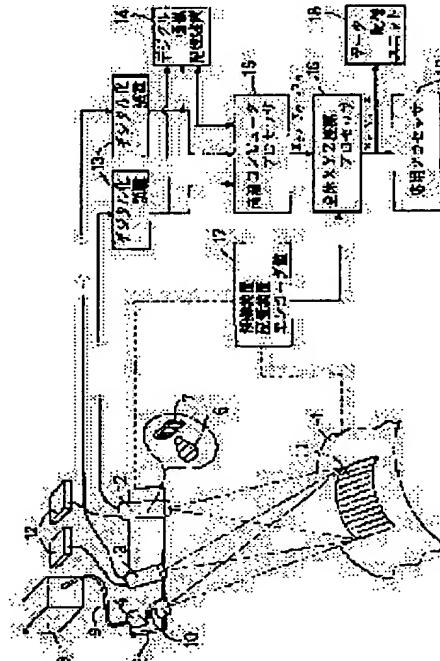
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(54) INSTRUMENT FOR MEASURING THREE-DIMENSIONAL SURFACE SHAPE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To execute dimension measurement, surface inspections, and reverse CAD functions on an object to be measured by accumulating the XYZ coordinate data of the surface section of the object at a high speed.

CONSTITUTION: The title instrument is provided with a projector 4 which projects the surface section of an object 1 to be measured with a fringe pattern and camera units 2 and 3 which receive reflected light from the surface section and the visual axis of the camera unit 2 is deflected from that of the projector 4 by 19° to 90°. The visual axis of the camera unit 3 is deflected from that of the camera unit 2 by at least 3°. In addition, the camera unit 2 sends first electric signals representing the reflected light received by the unit 2 and the camera unit 3 sends second electric signals representing the reflected light received by the unit 3.



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(54)【発明の名稱】3次元表面形状測定装置

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】少なくとも二つの電気信号から測定物の表面を決定するために使用される3次元表面形状測定装置において、

少なくとも測定物の表面部分を少なくとも一つのプリンシパルを伴つて照射する少なくとも第一照射手段と、

前記表面部分から反射した照射光を受取る少なくとも二つの手段を備え、該少なくとも二つの手段が測定物の表面部分を少なくとも一つのプリンシパルを伴つて照射する少なくとも第一照射手段と、

第一照射手段に対して一定の空間的配置を有し、その第一手段は前記第一照射手段の接觸部に対し第一角度をなす視触を有し、その第二手段は前記第一照射手段の接觸部に対し第二角度をなす視触を有し、前記第二角度は前記第一角度とは異なり、

前記第二手段は受け取った反射光を表す第一電気信号を送り、前記第二手段は受け取った反射光を表す第二電気信号を送ることを特徴とする3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項2】前記第一照射手段はローランチ格子を有し、

ここを照射光が通過して前記測定物の前記表面部分上に前記プリンシパルを形成することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項3】前記第一照射手段は変形ローランチ格子を有し、ここを照射光が通過して前記測定物の前記表面部分上に前記プリンシパルを形成し、前記変形ローランチ格子は透明な帯と不透明な帯を交互に有し、該不透明な帯は該透明な帯より幅が広いことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項4】前記不透明な帯は前記透明な帯の約3倍の幅であることを特徴とする請求項3に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項5】前記第一照射手段は可変プリンシパルを形成する手段を有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項6】可変プリンシパルを形成する前記手段が照射ハーフを形成する伝達及び非伝達部分を有する液晶ハーフライでであることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項7】前記第一照射手段は解像度ピデオカメラであり、その前記第一電気信号が前記表面部分上の複数のX Y座標点に関する情報を少なくとも有し、

前記第二手段は解像度ピデオカメラであり、その前記第二電気信号が前記表面部分上のプリンシパルの位置を前記第一手段からの前記情報を基づき個々に決定する情報を少なくとも有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項8】前記第一手段が前記表面部分に対しほぼ垂直に配置され、前記第二手段が19°から90°までの範囲であり、前記第二手段の視触は前記第一手段の視触から少なくとも3°離れているように配置されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置

50 第三手段を備え、該第三手段は広い視界のプリンシパル

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【請求項9】前記3次元表面形状測定装置が照射光源から離れて位置しており、その照射光源は光学ファイバ一線を介して前記第一照射手段に接觸されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項10】前記第一照射手段が連続的な照射を行うことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項11】前記第一照射手段がストロボが照射を行ふことを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項12】前記第一照射手段は細いスベクトラル帶の可視レーザー光を照射し、反射光を受け取る前記少なくとも二つの手段はそれぞれ細い通過帯のスベクトラルフィルターを有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項13】前記第一照射手段がストロボ白色光照射器を有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項14】前記3次元表面形状測定装置が前記測定物の前記表面部分を少なくとも一つのプリンシパルと伴って照射する第二照射手段を備え、該第二照射手段は前記第一照射手段と異なる距離の視触を有し、前記第一照射手段は垂直なプリンシパルを形成し、前記第二照射手段は水平なプリンシパルを形成し、前記垂直面部分に交叉して投射されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項15】反射光を受け取る前記少なくとも二つの手段の視触における水平方向の約4.5°以内に配置された前記表面部分の部分エッジに応答して、前記第一照射手段を遮断する手段と、

反射光を受け取る前記少なくとも二つの手段の視触における垂直方向の約4.5°以内に配置された前記表面部分の部分エッジに応答して、前記第二照射手段を遮断する手段と、前記第二照射手段は前記第一照射手段とは異なる配置の視触を有し、前記第一照射手段は二つの場合合った垂直プリンシパルを同時に投影し、前記第二照射手段は二つの場合合った水平プリンシパルを同時に投影し、

前記合った垂直及び水平プリンシパルのうち一方は狭い視界のプリンシパルであり、他方は広い視界のプリンシパルであり、前記第三手段が前記第一手段の視触から少なくとも3°離れているように配置されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

【請求項16】前記3次元表面形状測定装置が前記第一照射手段が前記第一照射手段の前記視触とは異なる配置の視触を有し、前記第一照射手段は二つの場合合った垂直プリンシパルを同時に投影し、前記第二照射手段は前記第一照射手段の前記視触とは異なる配置の視触を有し、前記第二照射手段は二つの場合合った垂直プリンシパルを同時に投影し、前記第二照射手段を備え、該第二手段は広い視界のプリンシパル

【請求項17】前記第一手段は解像度ピデオカメラであり、その前記第一電気信号が前記表面部分上の複数のX Y座標点に関する情報を少なくとも有し、

前記第二手段は解像度ピデオカメラであり、その前記第二電気信号が前記表面部分上のプリンシパルの位置を前記第一手段からの前記情報を基づき個々に決定する情報を少なくとも有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置。

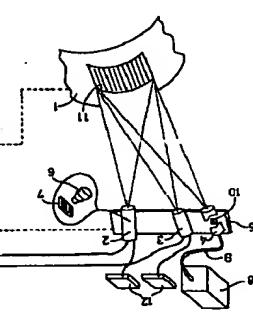
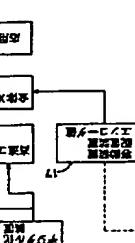
【請求項18】前記第一手段が前記表面部分に対しほぼ垂直に配置され、前記第二手段が19°から90°までの範囲であり、前記第二手段の視触は前記第一手段の視触から少なくとも3°離れているように配置されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の3次元表面形状測定装置

【54】【発明の名稱】3次元表面形状測定装置

【55】【要約】

【目的】高遠度測定物の表面部分のXYZ座標データを算出し、3D法測定や表面検査、リバースCAD機能を実行する。

【構成】測定物1の表面部分をプリンシパルを伴つて撮影する撮影器4と、表面部分から他の反射光を受け取るカメラユニット2、3を備え、カメラユニット2の視触に対する角度19°から90°の角度であり、カメラユニット3はカメラユニット2の視触と少なくとも3°離れている。またカメラユニット2は受け取った反射光を表す第一電気信号を送り、カメラユニット3は受け取った反射光を表す第二電気信号を送る。



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センサ測定の非周期期間は通常短い（但し $a_1 < b_1$ 、
 $b_1 < b_0$ 、また a_1 及び b_1 が数百ラジアンの最大値を
 とる）。従って等式 (6) から得られる線形の関係は以* [数7]

または

$$(a_0 - b_0) + a_1 \phi_0 - b_1 \phi_0 = 0 \quad (7)$$

[0042] N_a^* 及び N_b^* を、等式 (2) の関係を用い、
 て等式 (7) に対する解となり得る真の整数（通常
 未知である）とすると、次のように書き換えられる。※

$$\begin{aligned} (a_0 - b_0) + a_1 \delta \phi_0 - b_1 \delta \phi_0 \\ = (-a_1 N_a^* + b_1 N_b^*) \cdot 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - a_1 \eta_a + b_1 \eta_b \\ \dots \dots \dots \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

[0044] ノイズ期間、即ち η_a 及び η_b は、 2π より
 もかなり短い必要がある。正確な条件については後に記
 載する。ここで複数カメラにおける 2 问题題は、同様の
 関係を満たすかの検定 N_a^* 及び N_b^* が存在するか判* [数9]

$$2\pi (-a_1 N_a^* + b_1 N_b^*) - a_1 \eta_a + b_1 \eta_b$$

$$= 2\pi (-a_1 N_a + b_1 N_b) \quad \dots \dots \dots \quad (9)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (10)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (11)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (12)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (13)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (14)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (15)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (16)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (17)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (18)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (19)$$

$$\dots \dots \dots \quad (20)$$

[0050] この複合ノイズ η_a は、以下の標準偏差を
 有する。

$$\sigma_a = [1 + \frac{b_1}{a_1} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}]^{1/2} \quad (\sigma / 2\pi) \quad (12)$$

または

[0052] 但し $a_1 = a$ 、 $b_1 = \sigma$ の条件が各々のカメラノ
 イズ間に對し仮定される。精密カメラ、即ちカメラ A に
 対して適切な可変範囲の並張り可能な判断、つまり
 $-N_{\eta_a} \leq N_{\eta_a} \leq N_{\eta_a}$ $\dots \dots \dots \quad (13)$

[0054] のような N_a の範囲で明白に機能するこ
 とが可能かどうかの判断は、 b_1/a_1 の比率が鍵とな
 る。但し通常は $N_{\eta_a} = 5$ である。しかししながらこの b_1/a_1 の比率は、カメラ A 及びカメラ B の撮影器に対し \star [数14]

$$a_1 = \frac{P_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\tan \alpha_p - \tan \alpha_a}{\tan \alpha_p + \tan \alpha_a} \quad (14)$$

[0056] \star [数15]

$$b_1 = \frac{P_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\tan \alpha_p - \tan \alpha_b} \quad (15)$$

[0057] または \star [数16]

$$a_1 = \frac{P_0}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan \alpha_b}{1 - \tan \alpha_a} \quad (16)$$

[0059] 但し、 $\alpha_a = Z$ 軸に対する撮影器の角度
 $\alpha_b = Z$ 軸に対するカメラ A の角度
 $\alpha_a = Z$ 軸に対するカメラ B の角度
 $P_0 =$ 測定部空間におけるフレンジハーフ期間であ
 る。

[0060] 一般的なセンサとしては、 $\alpha_a = 30^\circ$ 及
 $\alpha_b = 0^\circ$ （精密カメラは Z 軸に沿って整列されてい
 る）であり、粗目カメラ即ちカメラ B の角度 $\alpha_b = 0^\circ$ *
 $\delta N_a = \frac{b_1}{a_1} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \quad (17)$

[0062] が、 N_a の測定範囲において $\delta N_a = \delta N_b$ 、
 $\delta N_a = \delta N_b$ が許容範囲の比率であるか否かに
 よる。いま、比率を

[0063] $\dots \dots \dots \quad (18)$

[0064] が、 N_a の測定範囲において $\delta N_a = \delta N_b$ 、
 $\delta N_a = \delta N_b$ が許容範囲の比率を有するか否かに
 よる。

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こと、全体の投影器が大きくならざるを得ない。

[10078] その他の例として、図4(c)に示すよう
にフリンジバーンの方向にスリット幅のスリットが7
6を跨げ、図4(d)に示すようにコンデンサンズ部
樹70を円筒状に形成した円筒状コンデンサンズ77
を設置してもよい。こうした形状であればより多い光量
をシステム中に送ることが可能である。その結果、コン
デンサンズ及び投影器がより小型になる。スリット六
角76のスリット長さにより、各フリンジバーンの壊断
方向ではなく長さ方向に沿って効果的にディフォーカス
を形成する。従って、スロット幅はビンホールが7.5の
方向に、長い被写界深度と同様なので、プリント
方向のディフォーカスにより被写界深度内のプリント
の質は劣化しない。1次元ディフォーカスにより、フ
リンジバーンの各プリントに現れるあらゆる傷やは

こりがが結果方に取り扱われるので、投影されたパターン 7 7 3 の質はかえって向上する。光学的画像投影装置 7 2 が非常に小さい投影パターン 7 3 を投影するよううに投影された場合、投影された際のロンチ格子 7 4 の基本的な構造は、ビンホール壁あるいは車ースリスト六の深い溝により決められた光学的回折限界領域に近く可能な性能がある。投影絵形プリンジパターン 7 3 を形成するためにロンチ格子 7 4 を変形すると、コントラストを向上できること。この場合、交差した透射部と不透明部からなる複数のロンチ格子に類似するよううに変形する。しかしながら、等間隔で並べ代わりに、図 4 (e) に示すよううに約 7.5 %が不透明な帯で約 2.5 %が透明な帯となるよううにプリントを並べる。標準のロンチ格子に比べてこの形状では光の屈折が大きいが、光の伝播距離のコントラストが向上し、またスリット 7 6 及び円筒状コンデンス 7 7 を使用することによりこれを補うことができる。

〔0080〕本発明の複数カメラによるセンサ技術により、図6、7、8に示す多くの検査システムの構成的構造が可能である。図6は、測定対象物100がセンサ100に完全に静止している状態を示す。本発明の小型センサ接面により、センサ100は高速で移動できることを可能とする。この結果、XY座標データを停止せずに高速でXY座標表面ハッチデータを得ることができるので、表面マッピング及びデータ検索の速度を大幅に向向上することができる。この他の操作者が、測定がなされることは可能である。この結果、XY座標データを分析できることを可能とする。この結果、他の操作者が、測定がなされている間オンラインで操作することが可能である。図7は、機械的配置接頭部がセンサ100に施すことができる。図7は、測定部分100の6度の間で分割されている測定定システムの変形例を示す。図8は、静止しているセンサ112に対し測定部分111の移動する測定の変形例を示す。本発明の各変形例は、本発明の全ての作動上の基本的性質を備える。

〔0081〕本発明は以上に示された例に限定されるもの

【図1】本発明の3次元表面形状測定装置を示す概略図
このではなく、本発明の趣旨を逸脱しない限りにおいて種々の変形及び応用が可能である。
【0082】
「発明の効果」以上説明したように本発明の3次元表面形状測定装置は、測定中センサを測定部分に対して静止させることなく、XYZ座標データをカメラの視界内に即時に累積することができる。また本発明は、屈曲装置の加速度及び減速度が不要であるため、高い信頼性が本発明は、CADソフト及びメニューを利用して操作するリバースCAD機能に便利なデータを作成することが可能である。
【図1】本発明の3次元表面形状測定装置を示す概略図

(a)  (b) 

(c)  (d) 

(e)  (f) 

及び二台のカメラにより撮影された各パターンを示す概略図である。

【図 4】本発明の実施例の投影器の概略図である。

【図 5】投影器のその他の実施例の概略図である。

【図 6】測定部分が停止しセンサが移動する場合の実施例の斜視図である。

【図 7】測定部分及びセンサが移動する場合の実施例の斜視図である。

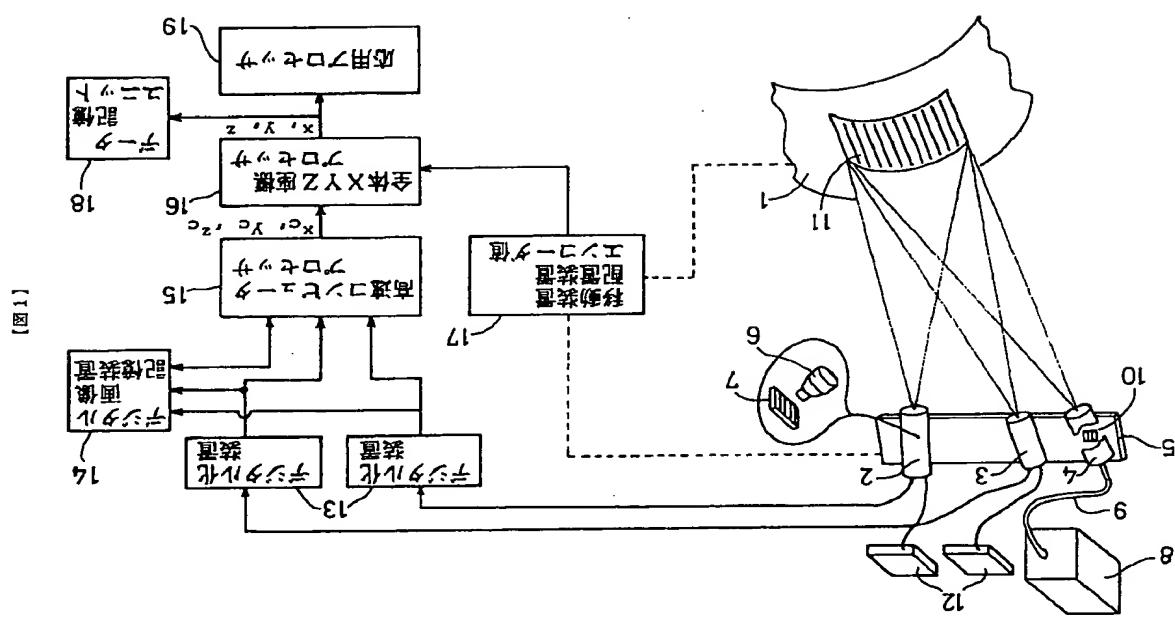
【図 8】測定部分が移動しセンサが停止する場合の実施例の斜視図である。

【図 9】「2π問題」を解決する工程を示すフローチャートである。

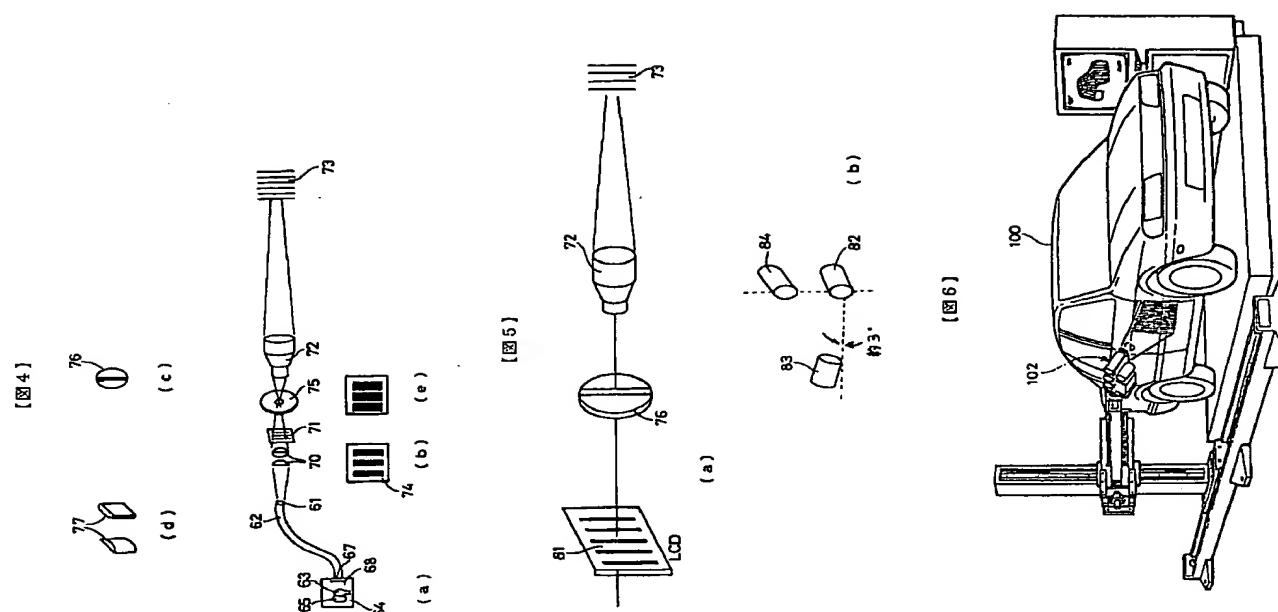
【符号の説明】

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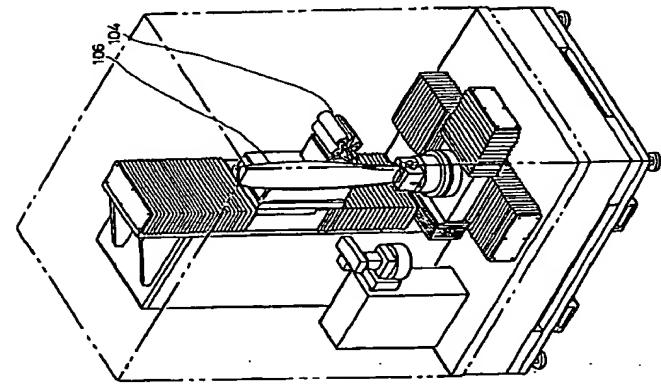
(18)



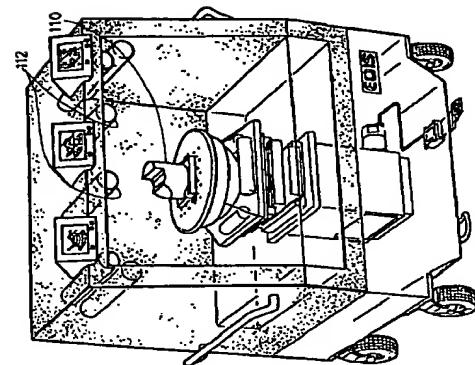
四



〔図7〕



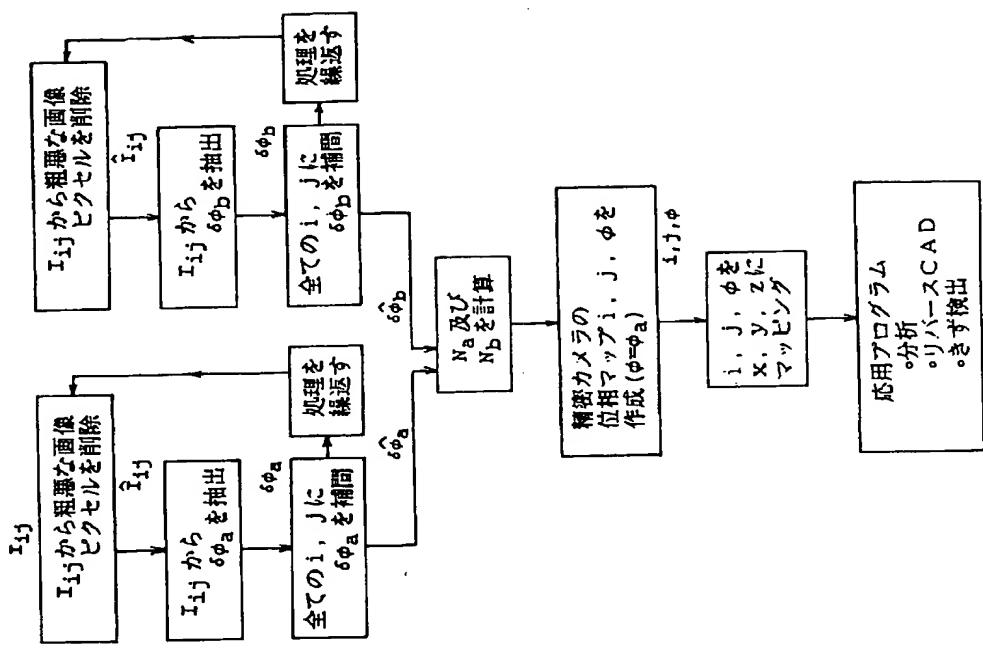
〔図6〕



〔図9〕

カメラA-ディスプレイされた
画像アレイ

カメラB-ディジタル化された
画像アレイ



〔20〕

SERIES 1

[Three-Dimensional Engineering]

Optical Three-Dimensional Measurement

Edited by Tohru Yoshizawa

New Technique Communications

5.1.3 Projection of Color Pattern

In the conventional systems, monotonous patterns are projected as if marking in white and black is done in a space. This pattern projection, of course, may be done in colors¹⁴⁾. Particularly as shown in Fig. 5.1.8, it is possible to form a continuous color distribution in a space by utilizing diffraction phenomena of diffraction grating using white light. In this case, the directions of light rays, diffracted, are univocally determined depending on their wavelengths (colors), respectively, and therefore, the color distribution is done as if ordering was done for each of the projected fringes. Accordingly, it becomes possible to determine the spatial coordinates in accordance with the principle of the trigonometrical survey. However, theoretically, it is necessary to identify the color (wavelength). For this reason, it seems necessary to obtain the stability and selectivity of wavelengths and to cut the peripheral light rays.

Reference Literature

[Collectively listed in the end of the next chapter (page 99)]

Fig. 5.1.8 (Translation of the drawing and the reference numerals are put on the end of this document.)

5.2 Grating Pattern Projection System Three-Dimensional Measurement

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Tokyo University of
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The grating pattern projection method is one of typical active measurements. An example of the optical systems is shown in Fig. 5.2.1. As seen in the figure, a grating pattern for use as a reference is projected onto an object to be measured, and the object is seen from an angle different from the projecting direction. Then, it is observed that the grating pattern is deformed according to the contour of the object (what is called a deformed grating image). That is, in case of a simple planar object, a liner grating pattern which is the same as its original pattern is observed. In case of a three-dimensional irregular object, an original grating pattern therefore deforms in accordance with the contour of the object, so that the pattern is looked curving. In fact, when a linear grating pattern (i.e., a reference grating) (which is obtained from a planar object as a reference) is superposed on the deformed grating image, contour lines due to so-called Moire fringes appear²⁾. At this point of time, the three-dimensional data are included in the deformed grating image which is one of the two images superposed on each other (because it is impossible to include the three-

dimensional data in the reference grating composed of the linear pattern). Therefore, the Moire fringes are not necessarily formed so as to obtain the contour data. The basic idea of the grating projection system is therefore that the three-dimensional contour of an object is obtained by directly analyzing this deformed grating image.

Fig. 5.2.1

Supposing that the above deformed grating image is taken with a CCD camera in such optical setup as shown in Fig. 5.2.1, point $P (X, Y, Z)$ on the object corresponds to a point $p (x, y)$ on the image-forming plane (viewing plane) of the camera. The coordinate (X, Y, Z) of point P on the object is determined by the following equations (as the simplest expression).

$$\begin{aligned} X &= (-b\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}x)/H \\ Y &= (mab\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - yb^2)\tan\theta_N/H \\ Z &= \{(ma^2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - yab)\tan\theta_N + y(a^2 + b^2)\}/H \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

wherein

$$H = (ma\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - yb)\tan\theta_N + mb\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + ay.$$

Fig. 5.2.2

Fig. 5.2.3

In the equations, m is an enlargement ratio (or a reduction

ratio) for photographing; and θ_N is an angle formed between a fringe of order N and the projecting axis. In this connection, only one fringe with a different width is included as a reference fringe of $N = 0$ so as to recognize the order N . It is thought that the idea of the pattern-projection system as described above is to add such an active effect that, for example, in case of stereoscopic photography, marking by projecting a grating onto an object to be measured is done by building a grating in one of two cameras. As a definite example, a grating pattern was projected onto an object (a Daruma doll) as shown in Fig. 5.2.2(a) so as to form a deformed grating image shown in Fig. 5.2.2(b). An analysis was made on the deformation of the fringe pattern based on this image, so that the result shown in Fig. 5.2.3 (a) was obtained³⁾. In this state, the measuring points are limited on the fringes only. Therefore, in case where the density of measuring points is too coarse, the grating to be projected is slightly shifted so as to increase the density of the measuring points. Thus, it is possible to obtain close measuring points as shown in Fig. 5.2.3 (b) (however, this is not always a clever method because the phase shift method has now come into wide use).

This method makes it possible to analyze, if only a grating pattern is projected on an object by any means and

a deformed grating image is obtained therefrom. Therefore, besides the method of projecting a substantive grating using white light, other methods may be possible. The most popular method is that interference fringes caused by laser beams are utilized for such a small object as shown in Fig. 5.2.4. The results of the contour analysis are shown in Fig. 5.2.5. On the other hand, Fig. 5.2.6 shows a four-diameter magnified model of a molar tooth on which interference fringes are projected. Such deformed grating images are taken in from several directions for analysis of the contour thereof. The results are shown in Fig. 5.2.7. The contours of the biting face, cross-section, etc. of the molar tooth are easily created. It is, of course, possible to create a surface model of a whole of the molar tooth as shown in Fig. 5.2.8 by integrally combining the data of such contours. It is known from this figure that smooth combination of the data is performed. Further, it is also possible to make a substantial model of the molar tooth by machine grinding as shown in Fig. 5.2.9 under computer control using such data.

Fig. 5.2.4

Fig. 5.2.5

Fig. 5.2.6

Fig. 5.2.7

Fig. 5.2.8

Fig. 5.2.9

Fig. 5.2.10

In the above grating pattern projection system, it is possible to create the contour of an object in a dynamic state (because it is sufficient if only one image can be frozen). For example, it becomes possible to create a deforming state of a vibrating disc (24 Hz) as shown in Fig. 5.2.10 by projecting a grating pattern onto the object with a stroboscope to form a deformed grating image.

When an image is measured by pattern projection or the like, it is needed to increase the density of measuring points on an object and eliminate influences of variation of the projecting light intensity, the pattern which the object initially has, and so on. It is effective to employ the phase shift method (fringe-scanning method) as described above so as to eliminate the above influences. In other words, a plural number of images (generally formed on 3 or 4 sheets) which are formed by shifting the phase of the projected fringe are used⁵⁾.

Suppose that a grating pattern having a sine transmission distribution is projected to an object, and that the intensity distribution $I(x)$ of a deformed grating image relative to a point x is determined by the following equation (2):

$$I(x) = A(x) + B(x) \cos[\phi(x) + \alpha] \quad (2)$$

wherein $A(x)$ is a bias component of the intensity distribution; $B(x)$ is a contrast component of the fringe; α is an initial phase; and $\phi(x)$ is a phase resulting from the irregularity of the contour of the object. It becomes possible to find the contour of the object based on the optical setup if only the phase $\phi(x)$ is known. For example, in the four-screen system, the grating is shifted by every $1/4$ pitch while α is changed to zero, $\pi/2$, π , $3\pi/2$ and so on, so that images having intensity distributions I_0 , I_1 , I_2 , I_3 which correspond to the above gratings are introduced. Then, the phase distribution $\phi(x)$ is determined by the following equation (3) based on the equation (2).

$$\phi(x) = \tan^{-1} \cdot I_3(x) - I_1(x)/I_0(x) - I_2(x) \quad (3)$$

This facilitates the conversion of the resulting phase distribution of the fringes into contour data.

This process is definitely described with reference to Fig. 5.2.11. Fig. 5.2.11 (a) shows a fringe pattern which is projected to the face of a real person. It is desirable that the intensity distribution on this reference pattern as a prototype should have sine-wave-like intensity, in order to strictly apply the phase shift method. It is indicated that in case of a binary white-and-black pattern, the measuring result has cyclic small errors (which are easily known when observing its cross-sectional contour).

Analysis of the resulting deformed grating image (a) firstly provides a phase distribution (corresponding to the elevation of the contour) as seen in Fig. 5.2.11 (b). However, this result is folded back (namely, wrapped) at every one cycle. Therefore, it is necessary to sequentially connect these results while connecting the phases (unwrapping the fringes). The result of the phase connection as shown in Fig. 5.2.11 (c) is obtained anyway, although there arises several discussions on how to unwrap them. The observation of this result is the easiest way to know whether the measurement of the contour has been successfully done or not. This figure shows the data of the depth from the highest point to the lower portion by the variable density. This data of the depth is further converted into data of the contour, so that the three-dimensional coordinate values of the object can be obtained. The results obtained from this figure are shown in Fig. 5.2.23 put on the end of this chapter.

Fig. 5.2.11

To indicate the advantages of the phase-shifting system, for example, the mask of a doll which was painted white and the mask of a doll which was intentionally patterned with an oil paint were used as objects, and their contours were measured (by the grating projection method

which introduced the phase-shifting system). Fig. 5.2.12 shows the results of the measurement using four screens which display what does the whitened mask look like when phase-shifted by every 90 degrees. This figure shows that the measurement was performed at closer intervals than the intervals of the projected fringe pattern, and also that the irregularity of the contour of the mask was decided. Fig. 5.2.13 shows the results of the measurement of the patterned mask by the same method. It is apparent that the measurement was performed without the influence of the painted pattern on the projected fringes and that the same result as shown in Fig. 5.2.12 was obtained. It is necessary for the phase-shifting system that the fringes introduced should have a sine-wave-like intensity distribution. Otherwise, in case of projecting rectangular-wave grating, similar results to those of the sine-wave grating can be approximately obtained because of the shading effect. When the pitches of the grating are fine, an error is not so remarkable, but when the pitches of the grating are coarse, this approximation is not established, so that cyclic errors are caused, to which special attention must be paid⁶⁾. When a grating of small pitches is used, "phase jumping" occurs at a site where difference of elevation of an object is large, so that the connection of the contours is not successfully done.

Fig. 5.2.12

Fig. 5.2.13

The grating-projection system for profiling (GRASP) was first used for diagnosis of scoliosis⁴⁾, and it is practically used for various commercial fields such as making of clothes¹⁵⁾. Fig. 5.2.14 shows the results of the measurement of the contour of the grooves of a tire surface. In this case, the measurement is possible without special treatment on the surface of the tire (painting or the like). Fig. 5.2.15 shows an optical unit for a system for use in somatometry. As other practical application, this system is used for obtaining input data for CAD or CAM. Fig. 5.2.16 shows an example of clothes which is made based on data of the measurement of a human body using this measuring system (the data obtainable by this system are relative to the trunk of the body only but not to other portions of the body)¹⁶⁾. Fig. 5.2.17 shows a reduced model of a statue of Venus which is formed by measuring the body of the Venus statue using this system, converting the results into data for CAM, and forming the reduced model from a photocurable resin by the three-dimensional lithographic technique¹⁷⁾. Ultraviolet laser beams are sequentially irradiated and scanned so as to cure the liquid resin to form the model. The model on the left side

on the photograph is composed of the surface skin only.

Examples of the use of this system for the measurement of minute surface contours include the measurements of the broken section of a metal by tension, and the skin surface contour shown in Fig. 5.2.18 (which is an unusual example anyway). This is a trial to find the shapes and distribution of wrinkles around the corners of the eyes which were caused by aging¹⁸⁾. As a result, a portion which has ever been hard to measure can be measured in quite a short time without contacting it. Thus, data for the basis of developing cosmetics are now being collected.

Fig. 5.2.14

Fig. 5.2.15

Fig. 5.2.16

Fig. 5.2.17

Fig. 5.2.18

In the meantime, the most keen interest in the above image-measuring system is measuring precision, particularly precision in the depth direction. As apparent from the equation (1), the level of precision has connection with 1) an error due to a geometric parameter quantity in association with the alignment and setting of the optical system, 2) an error due to the aberration of the optical system, 3) constraint due to the resolution of a camera,

the number of pixels and the like, and other errors. For this reason, there is an idea of "the measuring precision is 0.5% of the size of a screen to be measured" which has been experimentally set up as one of deliberate criteria. However, it is very difficult to accurately check the measuring precision of a three-dimensional contour, and also there are various opinions on how to display it. Further, several discussions have been made on the grating projection system. As a result, it is recognized that the experimental examination for practical level has produced the idea of "a precision of 0.1% (2σ) of the size of a screen in the center portion of the screen measured". In order to have a higher level of precision, it seems necessary to improve the hardware or to divide the pixels by any means.

The pattern projection method, having been developed as above, recently has been achieved to a level of commercial production, and many systems which have been achieved based on similar principals are now being introduced into the market. The latest technical tendency is described below by picking up interesting examples from such systems¹⁹⁾.

Fig. 5.2.19 shows an example of COMET system (Steinbichler, Germany) which is used for analysis of a projected grating image. According to the material data,

it is said that the contour of an object can be computed by using not only relative values but also absolute coordinate positions (by introducing the idea of the trigonometrical survey). It is said that the precision of a measuring region of 180 x 240 mm is 0.1 mm in the depth direction.

Fig. 5.2.19

In case of OptoShape system of Massen (Germany) (see Fig. 5.2.20), the most remarkable feature rests in that a pattern is projected by using a liquid crystal grating. One of advantages thereof is that the phase of a pattern can be shifted without a mechanically moving part. We have experimentally known that an error in shift amount due to movement often arises when a grating or the like is moved by using a motor or a piezoelectric element. In this view, the use of liquid crystal grating makes it unnecessary to use such moving parts. In addition, the pattern projection method has a problem in that, depending on the contour of an object, the projected fringe pattern has too close intervals to distinguish them, or that the fringe is discontinued (in case of an object having high undulation) to make its corresponding relation indefinite. Therefore, it is thought that the use of a liquid crystal grating makes it possible to overcome the above problem by designing a pattern which has optimal intervals relative to

an object and projecting such a pattern to the object. It is said that the precision of a measuring head is 0.1 mm relative to a measuring region of 140 x 108 x 100 mm.

As described above, the use of a liquid crystal grating is excellent as an idea. However, there still remain two actual problems unsolved: one is that to what level a refined liquid crystal pattern can be created, and the other is that to what level the gradation of the liquid crystal grating can be improved. For the present, it is hard that a liquid crystal grating for use in a projector or the like can have a wide range of gradations corresponding to a wide range of voltage. To achieve this subject matter, it is demanded to develop an element suitable for such a purpose without using an existing liquid crystal device.

Fig. 5.2.20

Finally, there remains a subject matter of achieving measurement in a shorter time. Generally, the phase shift method is used for analysis of fringe by a computer. In many cases, the method using a plural number of images which are formed based on the temporal phase-shifting system is employed. On the other hand, to measure a dynamic object, it is also possible to introduce only one fringe image and perform spatial phase-shifting on the

image by computer-processing. We take the technique called "one-step phase-shifting" as an example of such a trial²⁰⁾.

This idea is effective in case where it is impossible to instantly introduce a plurality of images because an object thereof rapidly changes with the time as in case of measurement of fluid. If this idea is deduced, it becomes possible to measure a dynamic change of the contour of an object by employing the pattern projection method. Fig. 5.2.21 shows several of the results of measurement of changes of the contour of a vibrating disc with the time, wherein the results of such changes are taken at every 1/60 sec.

The ultimate of time-shortening measurement reaches an idea of real time measurement. The real time measurement, in many cases, aims at processing by some hardware rather than processing by a software using a computer. The PROJECT D system (shown in Fig. 5.2.22) which has been developed last year by Carl Zeiss (Germany) applies the method of real time analysis of interference fringe which is developed for measurement of the contour of optics or the like, for instantly analyzing a projected pattern so as to obtain the contour of an object. According to this system, the resolution is 10 μm when the depth is 140 mm, and the time taken in measuring is only 40 m.sec. For better understanding of the present state of achieving real

time measurement, refer to another chapter in which it is described in more detail.

Once it has become possible to obtain three-dimensional coordinate values anyway as described above, then, it becomes important how attractively the result is displayed. It is quite tasteless to display only a wire-frame-like image, for example, as shown in Fig. 5.2.23(a). Thus, there are trials to paste such measured data with the same colors and textures as those of a real object. Fig. 5.2.23(b) shows one examples of such results in which the color data and surface texture of a real person are superposed on the data of (a). The resultant image is very realistic. In addition, it is, of course, possible to sequentially and freely rotate the resultant image or irradiate it with light from an optional direction for comparison²¹⁾.

In this chapter, the outline of the present state of the pattern projection system has been described. Products manufactured based on the above principals already have been put on the market, and it is expected that the three-dimensional measuring technique will establish its own field by further sophisticating the system in the near future.

Fig. 5.2.21

Fig. 5.2.22

Fig. 5.2.23

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It is said that this system creates a three-dimensional contour by applying a laser beam to resin powder according to the data of two-dimensional slices of the contour of an object and curing the resin powder, and sequentially laminating the cured sections of the slices to form a three-dimensional contour. Further, such a three-dimensional contour is formed using ceramics, and also, there is a trial to form such a three-dimensional contour from a metallic substance by using a corpuscular beam instead of a laser beam. Recently, there is reported a further trial to form a three-dimensional contour with a higher strength by solidifying metal powder by the use of a laser beam. In addition, various systems for forming three-dimensional contours using liquid photocurable resins are proposed in both domestic and foreign countries. In the present state of the technique, it will be very easily achieved to send a three-dimensional facsimile formed by modeling a liquid photocurable resin. As data to be used, results based on not only virtual values but also found values of actual measurement can be used. For example, the contour of an object is formed by Moire fringe, and a resin is cured in conformity with the resultant form. Needless to say, it is of course possible to enlarge or reduce, or modify the contour of a mockup.

We are planing to publish several books with the theme of "Three-Dimensional Engineering" as one of "O plus E" series. In consideration of "three-dimension", there is a tendency to put importance on "three-dimensional display" or "three-dimensional measurement". However, these fields are having wider and wider ranges, and in association with this, importance of "three-dimensional processing" such as machine working is increasing. For this reason, this plan is intended to integrate various techniques of the relating fields and to attract public attention to the necessity to newly recognize "three-dimension" from various view points.

From this point of view, we title this book "Three-dimensional Engineering", and venture to ask for public opinion by sending out "Optical Three-Dimensional Measurement" to the world, standing on our position that the use of light makes it possible to measure up to this level, firstly, in view of the three-dimensional measurement. It would be our pleasure if this book could contribute to your initial guidance to "Three-Dimensional Engineering".

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Translation of the Drawings

Fig. 5.1.8 Diffracted Light System Apparatus
(Tajima, Iwakawa)

1 = a measuring region, 2 = an infrared transmission filter,
3 = a xenon lamp, 4 = a collimator lens, 5 = a slit,
6 = a diffraction grating, 7 = a cylindrical lens,
8 = an image pick-up plane (a x-y plane), 9 = a CCD camera,
10 = (reference position), 11 = a computer,
and 12 = a frame memory.

Fig. 5.2.1 Principle of Grating Projection Method

1 = an object, 2 = a CCD camera, 3 = a projector,
4 = a grating

Fig. 5.2.2 Object (Daruma Doll) and
Image of Deformed Grating

- (a) An object (daruma doll)
- (b) Image of deformed grating (the thick band is a reference)

Fig. 5.2.3 Display of Measurement Results

- (a) Fringe of 8.9 mm interval on the reference face
- (b) Projected fringe having closer intervals by shifting the grating by every 1/4 pitch

Fig. 5.2.4 Image of Deformed Grating Due to Interference Fringe (10-cent coin with 17.8 mm diameter)

Fig. 5.2.5 Analysis of Surface Contour of Coin

(a) Display of a wire frame

(b) Section A

1 = height, and 2 = a position (mm)

(c) Section B

1 = height, and 2 = a position (mm)

Fig. 5.2.6 Image of deformed grating obtained by projecting interference fringe onto a molar tooth (a model magnified 4 diameters)

Fig. 5.2.7 Analysis of the contour of a molar tooth (a model magnified 4 diameters)

(a) the contour of a cross-section

(b) the contour of a side

1 = a cut position

(c) the contour of a biting face

Fig. 5.2.8 Surface Model of Molar Tooth

Fig. 5.2.9 Restoration of a biting face by machine-grinding

Fig. 5.2.10 Vibrating disc (the left) and contour lines (the right)
The number of vibration is 24 Hz.

Fig. 5.2.11 Process of Analysis of Image (the final results are shown in Fig. 5.2.23.)

(a) Image of deformed grating

- (b) Result of phase computation
- (c) Result of phase connection (display of the density)

Fig. 5.2.12 Measurement of Mask of Kewpie Doll
(Painted White)

- (a) Whitened mask
- (b) Display of a wire frame as the result of measurement

Fig. 5.2.13 Measurement of Mask of Kewpie Doll
(Patterned with Color Oil Paints)

- (a) Mask intentionally patterned
- (b) Display of a wire frame as the result of measurement

Fig. 5.2.14 Measurement of Surface of Tire

- (a) Display of a wire frame
- (b) Contour of the surface grooves
1 = height, and 2 = a position (mm)

Fig. 5.2.15 Equipment for Grating-Projection System for Profiling (GRASP)

Fig. 5.2.16 Application to Making of Clothes (Niwa)

- (a) Basic model created by the grating-projection system
- (b) Paper model
- (c) Dress made by decorative designing

Fig. 5.2.17 Formation of Model Using Photocurable Resin
(Mitsui Zosen)

Fig. 5.2.18 Measurement of Wrinkles of Eye Corner
(Shiseido)

- (a) Display of a wire frame as the result of measurement of wrinkles
- (b) Profile of the section

Fig. 5.2.19 COMET System (Steinbichler)

- (a) External appearance of a measuring section
- (b) Setup of optical system

1 = a lens, 2 = a CCD camera, 3 = a light source,
4 = a grating, 5 = a lens, and 6 = an object

Fig. 5.2.20 Introduction of Image Using OptoShape System
(Massen)

1 = an image of deformed grating, 2 = a bias image,
3 = a contrast image, 4 = a result of computation of the
phase, 5 = a mask, and 6 = a final phase image.

Fig. 5.2.21 Example of Measurement of Vibrating Disc

1 = a rubber plate, and 2 = a linear motor.

Fig. 5.2.22 PROJECT D System (Zeiss)

Fig. 5.2.23 Superposition of Texture on Three-Dimensional
Coordinates

- (a) Display of a wire frame
- (b) Result of superposition of colors and texture